

tougher, who is a better cutter, who is a meaner government official and I think that's where we're at and my inclination at this point, unless I get a revelation, is leave it at 3 percent and prevent any additional cuts and solve as many problems as we can now and get out of here as quickly as we can. I think it's realistic to say that with the cuts we have now and probably, it looks like maybe one other bill, four or five million, may pass. You're in the twenties, and when you really look at that, that's not 20 million in terms of what the special session would have done should you do that, you're talking 40 million because you're talking laying a base for next year. You're also talking solving this year. So you're talking double that amount and I think anytime you can come in here with the very limited tools we have and the very tense situation and make \$40 million in cutting expenditures over the next 15 or 20 months, I think that's one heck of a deal, and just based upon what I heard over there, my inclination is going to be just get that budget bill passed pretty well, exactly as the bill is now and get out of here. If we have problems to address in January, we'll address them. We've got some more problems. We know that. But as I tried to suggest to the Governor, 70 or 80 percent victory in here is a heck of a victory for anybody, a heck of a winning record, and if we do that much in cuts and the other amount in revenue measures, you've done a heck of a job in my opinion.

SPEAKER NICHOL: Senator Beutler, then Senator Wesely.

SENATOR BEUTLER: Mr. Speaker and members of the Legislature, the conversation in the Governor's Office was somewhat disjointed and not a very well structured conversation as such conversations tend to be. My interpretation basically of what the Governor said would go something like this. He is saying that his analysis indicated that we were \$28 million short. That's what we need to do this session, \$28 million, that's the gap we need to close and he says he has respect for Senator Warner's analysis which says we are \$41 million short, that that is the size of the gap and he says one way or another we need to close that gap and that he is not inflexible in terms of how we do that. We can close that gap by \$28 million in cuts. We can close that gap by adopting the program he presented to us. We can close that gap through a combination of cuts and a 1985 retroactive income tax increase which he is amenable to. The only thing that he